Figure 1. Flow cytometer readouts from a control subject, preAD subject and AD patient.

Diagnosis	Control Experiment	Rapamycin treatment
Control	O 200 400 600 800 1000 FL2-H	Counts 0 40 600 1000 FL2-H
PreAD	Counts 0 200 400 600 800 1000 FL2-H	October 120
AD	O 200 400 600 800 1000 FL2-H	O 200 400 600 800 1000 FL2-H

Figure 2. Relative and age-corrected relative lenghtening of the G1 phase under the influence of Rapamicin.

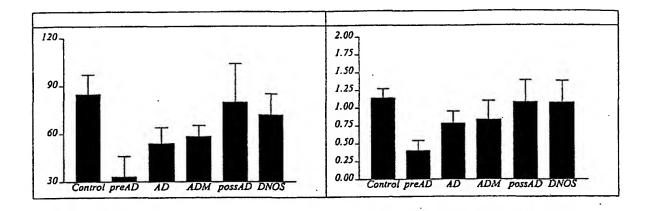


Figure 3. Effects of 24 hours rapamicin treatment on cell survival.

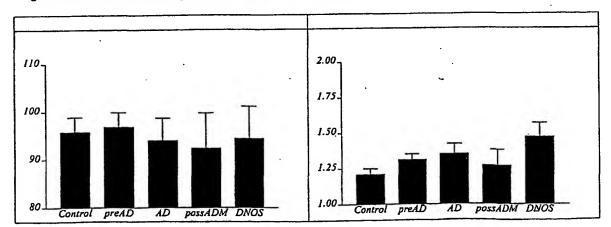


Figure 4. Effects of doxorubicine treatment on cell survival

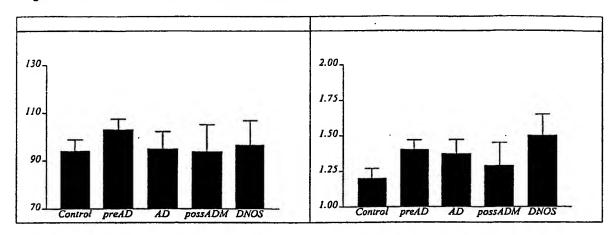


Figure 5. Effects of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> treatment on cell survival.

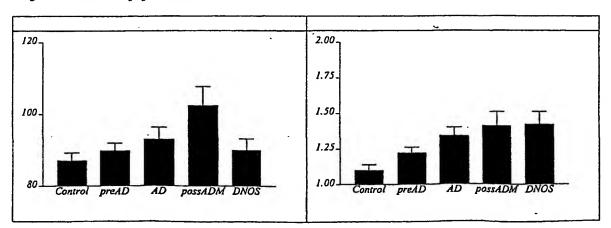


Figure 6. PCR-SSCP analysis for p21 exon2, p57 exon 2 fragments 2A and 2B

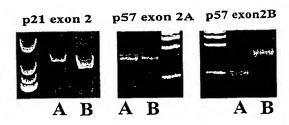


Figure 7. Relationship between p21 variants A and B and cyclin expression in the brain.

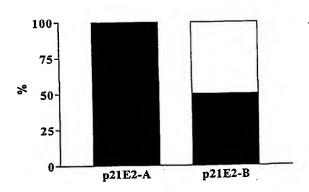


Figure 8. Relationship between p57 exon 2A variants A and B and cyclin expression in the brain in patients with normal p21 (allele B).

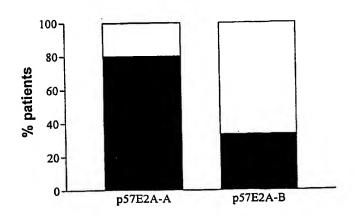


Figure 9. The prevalence of somatic mutations in relation to AD progression and cell cycle proteins in the brain.

